NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, *at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).*—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, *Editor.*

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Original Communications.

DIGGING THE GROUND NEAR TO FRUIT TREES AND GRAPE VINES AN INJURIOUS PRACTICE.

MR FESSENDEN—Let me call the attention of your readers to the practice of digging or ploughing about fruit trees in gardens and tillage land.

It appears to me to be wrong, because it checks or wholly prevents the growth of roots in that portion of soil which is nearest the surface, and which is much the richest part of it.

Where the ground is cultivated for crops, as a leading object, these remarks will, of course, not be regarded. But if the question is, as to the proper treatment of fruit trees and grape vines, it appears to me that the soil near to them (or in that portion of ground which the roots are supposed to occupy,) ought not to be disturbed after the young trees, or vines, have been planted one year. To plant your tree within a few inches of the surface, has always appeared to me a rule founded in good sense, and no writer of any authority, I believe, contradicts it: the reasons for it are precisely those which I should give against working the ground after planting.

Suppose then your trees set and in a thriving state. The first roots which are formed afterwards, will occupy a portion of the ground not far from the surface. These roots if undisturbed will continue to grow stronger and throw out new fibres, and in the course of five or six years, with occasional top dressings, will lie in a mass, the upper side of which will be just beneath the surface.

If it be objected, that a greater depth ought to be desired for the roots, to enable them to stand against our long summer droughts. To this it may be answered, that if the roots are in want of moisture, at such times, they will strike down their fibres in search of it, and a vigorous tree, well nurtured in common times, will be more likely to take good care of itself in emergencies, than one whose roots are less favorably situated and therefore less active.

The reason commonly given for digging about trees is, that the dews and light rains will penetrate deeper into the ground. But to what purpose, if by the very act of digging you cut off all those fibrous roots which are the proper organs, and the only organs by which the trees can, in such case, avail themselves. How much better to let the ground alone, and encourage the fibrous roots to come up to the surface, where they will be sure to profit by the dews and by every shower of rain however slight.

Again, it is sometimes said that digging the earth is necessary, in order that the soil may lay light, and the roots of the trees be enabled to penetrate through it with more ease. But if you dig and hoe and otherwise elaborate the soil for several inches in depth, these several operations will unavoidably interfere with the progression of the roots in that part; they will then have no alternative but must shoot down out of your reach, so that instead of having a light easily penetrable earth to move in, they will be banished to the compact substratum, rendered more solid by the incumbent mass which you have been laboring as I fear, most unprofitably.

If the soil is rich it seems to me not necessary to dig it in order to make it light enough for the fibrous roots of trees and shrubs to penetrate easily;—in warm weather there are chemical changes continually in process in the soil; by which *gasses* are evolved, and by this means the earth distended more or less;—and the earth-worm and various other insects not hostile to the trees, are ever at work, perforating the soil in all directions and thus laying it open to the moisture of the atmosphere.

Some of the diseases of trees are thought to be owing to the roots having penetrated into a cold subsoil. Now, I ask, what is so likely to give any considerable portion of the roots this direction as the practice of cutting away those within reach of the spade or the ploughshare? In the use of these implements near to the trees, most persons, I believe, are careful not to penetrate more than a few inches, so near as two or three feet from the trunk, but farther off, turn up the soil to the full depth, whatever be the size of the trees, without at all considering that the fibrous roots of trees, may extend ten, twenty, and thirty or more feet, from the body. Such management seems to be a great error on the part of those who profess to cultivate trees, grape vines, and shrubs, as a leading object.

Perhaps no better rule could be given to this class of cultivators than the following:—

Prepare a good compost when you are about to plant your trees or vines, make the holes large, plant shallow, and spread out the hair roots horizontally, do not crop the ground, keep the surface clean, give a liberal top dressing of manure in the autumn.

If any person can point out a better rule I shall be ready to follow it.

A HORTICULTURIST.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Observations on making Butter and Instructions for Using Erving's Patent Churns.

Cream or milk being a combined mixture of oil and water formed by nature from causes unknown to the most scientific chymists, has accidently been discovered to contain air of a nature peculiar to itself, in order to effect an adhesion of particles of matter in themselves totally heterogeneous, for instance, water and oil; and experience has proved that cream discharged of air that constitutes the adhesion, of the heterogeneous particles, can be decompounded and reduced to the simple state of water and oil, in which state the particles becoming analogous naturally fly to each other and constitute two separate bodies, oil and water. The oily substance is called butter, and the watery one, water of butter, or rather butter milk. To effect this separation, machines are made, which, kept in constant action, the air in the fluid is ejected, and being replaced by atmospheric air, causes a separation of the particles contained in milk or cream, and the butter is made. It is generally tho't that during the churning of butter the churns should be kept closed and no external air admitted, but this to me appears an erroneous notion, for the more confined the cream is, the less opportunity the air in it, has of evaporating and consequently the more it swells, (as it is termed.) My opinion is that churns so constructed as to admit air without the loss of cream, will prevent its swelling, expedite its evaporation, admit the external air into the fluid and sooner bring on a separation, when, the oily particles are collected, or rather when the butter is made, it contains a greater or less quantity of butter milk which should be pressed out or extracted in any other way as will be mentioned.—It is a well known fact that both cream and milk contain impure air, particularly in hot weather. I would, therefore, by way of an experiment recommend (as practised in Europe) scalding and straining both, and let them cool before you churn them. This may tend to evaporate all fœtid or noxious vapor contained in them and preserve the butter from any rancid smell or taste for some time. To prevent any disagreeable taste or smell of a new churn before you use it, scald it well with butter milk, or milk whey, salted and it will remove it, besides preventing the churns from leaking.

In charging your churn with milk or cream, I recomend your filling it no higher than to two inches below the shaft, for when it is brought to a state for separation, the oily particles (being on the surface) will naturally collect and the breaks will assist them in combining together, as they alternately become level surfaces and the butter makes on them with great facility, but if the churn is filled *under* what is directed, the breaks in performing their revolutions, throw the cream from off the surface to some distance, and prevent its gathering with so much ease again in filling the churn above the shaft; less external air is admitted into the fluid, consequently it cannot be brought to a state for separation so soon.—When your cream or milk arrives at a state for separation, you should lessen the quickness of motion to give time for the particles to gather or collect, and when your butter is entirely made, by drawing off the butter milk, and replacing it with cold water to about double the quantity drawn off, it not only serves to harden, but by quick turning the dash wheel it crumbles and washes out the butter milk; thus you will extract more of the butter milk than can be beat out by hand, which done, lay your butter on a sieve until the water is drained from it, then make it up as usual. In winter keep your cream and milk from freezing and let your churn be scalded before you use it, and as cold weather greatly tends to prevent butter from making, let your cream or milk be blood warm before you use it. It is scarcely necessary to add that cream should never stand longer than twelve or twentyfour hours without stirring, and butter never made but from sweet cream.

In treating upon the manner of making butter it may not prove uninteresting to those who are desirous to know what quality of air is necessary to be infused or introduced into cream to expedite the separation of the aqueous from the oily particles. I am of an opinion that a temperature of 65 or 70 deg. of Farenheit's thermometer of a dry and elastic nature; would have a more immediate tendency to produce a separation than that of a cold or dense nature; for as the air in the fluid itself is of the quality of the last, it necessarily requires a quantity of a different nature, say dry, warm

and elastic to decompound or rather separate the oily from the watery particles,—It is well known that oils of all kinds when exposed to a cold atmosphere, will contract and appear as inert matter; in this state apply a warm, dry and elastic vapor, and it instantly expands itself and becomes thin, vivid and active. From this circumstance it appears to me evident, that the sooner you infuse air of the quality already mentioned, say warm, dry, and elastic into cream, the sooner you bring it to a state for separation; and as analogous particles of all matter naturally fly to each other, the sooner your butter is made. It is a common observation founded on experience that butter is longer making in winter than summer, and the general reason assigned is the coldness of the atmosphere, but this in my opinion is not the sole cause; it is I think, more in the quality than temperature of the air, for heat, or cold, without dryness and elasticity, would not have the desired effect, although to expedite the coming butter in winter, boiling water is frequently poured into the churn, which sometimes produces butter sooner, but if warm, dry and elastic air (such as may be produced from a hot oven) could be introduced by means of a pipe into the churn, I am persuaded, it would not only have the desired effect, but be infinitely more expeditious in its operation and more certain of success, than by pouring hot water into the churn. Having stated what I think is the nature and quality of air necessary to produce a separation of particles in cream, many ways may be found by experiment of introducing it into the fluid; the most expeditious way of accomplishing this must, it is obvious, be highly beneficial to all *Butter Makers.*

J. E.

Note.—Another important observation is, that breaking the cream to evaporate the air it contains, should not be too suddenly effected, for it is well known by experienced dairy women, that the longer the Butter is in making the better its quality becomes; therefore moderately evaporating the air in the fluid by slowly breaking the cream, your butter comes harder and sweeter than by a more rapid way of churning.

Remarks by the Editor.—Butter is made by the combination of the oxygen, (alias vital air) of the atmosphere with the oil of the milk. This oxygen composes about one fifth part of the atmosphere, the remaining four fifths being mostly azote or nitrogen. The combination of the vital air of the atmosphere with the oil of the milk, which is indispensable to making butter, cannot well be effected unless the temperature of the cream or the milk from which the butter is produced is considerably above the freezing point, or about as high as 45 deg. by the thermometer. Then, by agitating the milk or cream, in a vessel to which the air has a free admission, the oxygen is brought in contact with the oily particles of the milk or cream, a chemical union takes place, and the product of the combination is butter.

PREMIUMS FOR BUTTER.

☞ We publish the following, at this time, to remind farmers of the liberal premiums offered for superior butter, by the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture:—

For the best lot of butter, in tubs or firkins, (not less than three hundred pounds) $100,00
For the second best 50,00

The butter offered for these two premiums must be deposited at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market-street, Boston, on or before the 1st day of December, and a claim in writing be addressed, post paid, to Benj. Guild, Esq. (in Boston) Assistant Recording Secretary, on or before said day.

Farmers in other States are invited to compete for these two premiums. Competitors are offered the further inducement of a ready market, and high prices for good butter. An auctioneer will be employed by the Trustees to sell at public auction all the butter presented, without charge to the owners, unless the owners should prefer to dispose of it at private sale.

The following Premiums will be awarded at the Cattle Show in October.

For the best butter, not less than	50 lbs.,		$15,00
For the next best,	do.	do.	10,00
For the next best,	do.	do.	7,00
For the next best,	do.	do.	5,00

For the greatest quantity of butter and cheese, made between the 15th of May and the 1st of October, from not less than four Cows, the quantity of butter and cheese, and the number of Cows, to be taken into consideration, and specimens to be exhibited at the Show, of not less than 20 pounds of each, and the mode of feeding, if anything besides pasture was used, $20,00.

The following Extract has been handed to us by a friend.

There was killed at Harwick, Roxburyshire, on the 8th instant, a five years old heifer of the true Teeswater breed, bred by the Duke of Northumberland, and fed by Mr Turnbull, of Spittal; girth of the animal 95 inches, length from the shoulder-head to the fall of the tail 63 inches, height 81 inches, across the loins 43 inches, weight of the four quarters 68 stone 9 lbs. (952, lbs.) Tallow 10 stone 3 lbs. (143 lbs.)

Four quarters	952
Tallow	143
Hide not given	
	1095

Carlisle Journal.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

EXCELLENT SOFT SOAP.

This is about the time the good women in the country make their soap, and for the want of some good rule many, undoubtedly, will be much perplexed and much fatigued, and they are not to be blamed if a little scolding should take place. To avoid this and to obtain soap of a good quality, in a short time, with little trouble, observe the following rule.

16 quarts of lye of sufficient strength to bear an egg, 8 lb. of clarified or clean grease, 1½ lbs, of rosin —put the whole into a five pail kettle and boil it. At first it is apt to rise, in which case, add a little strong lye, and so continue to do until the materials are incorporated. Then remove it from the fire and add by degrees weak lye, stirring it at every addition, until the kettle be full.

We have seen in the last N. E. Farmer a receipt for making cold soap; but we think the above more simple and expeditious. MANY.

May 17, 1830.

Ruta Baga, raised on new land for feeding Cattle.—At Dead River, Somerset county, Maine, where there were in the winter of 1828 from 3 to 600 yoke of oxen getting logs, the farmers raise Ruta Baga at the rate of more than 500 bushels to the acre, for feeding stock, by cutting, burning and clearing the new land, after which the seed is sown broadcast, and harrowed in. No more trouble is taken until harvesting. The whole expense of growing and harvesting a crop does not exceed ten dollars. A Mr Folsom, who grows 100 tons of hay annualiy, and from 1500 to 3000 bushels Ruta Baga, informed the writer of this, that he could raise the roots cheaper to feed his stock, in part, than hay, although mowing lands in a state of nature can be obtained for a mere trifle.

BLACK ANTS.

Mr Fessenden—I cannot help thinking you must know almost everything, for you are asked all sorts of questions. Now, will you tell me *how to get rid of black ants?* They have for several years made regular advances upon me, and now my castle is surrounded by them. They have their forts, with scarps and counter scarps, and one or the other of us must soon surrender. Do help me, and for so great a favor, I will procure Mr Russell half a dozen new subscribers, every one of which shall pay a year in advance. T. S.

Pigwacket, Me. June 1.

Remarks by the Editor.—Although ants are considered as injurious to husbandry by making their hills, and impairing the grass upon pasture land, yet, says Willich's Encyclopedia, 'they are unjustly reproached with damaging fruit trees. In Switzerland they are made subservient to the destruction of caterpillars by hanging a pouch filled with ants upon a tree, whence they are permitted to make their escape, through an aperture and overrun all its branches, without being permitted to reach the ground, as the trunk has been previously smeared with wet clay, or soft pitch, in consequence of which, impelled by hunger, they fall upon the caterpillars, and devour them.' There is no doubt, however, but ants are often injurious to fruit, such as sweet apples, peaches, &c.

Several methods of destroying ants have been proposed. The most simple of these, is, to pour boiling water into the apertures of their hillocks. Another method is opening their nest, putting in quicklime and pouring water upon it. To destroy ants on fruit trees it has been recommended to 'Make a strong decoction of tobacco, and the tender shoots of elder, by pouring on them boiling water; then sprinkle your trees with the same (cold) twice a week, for two or three weeks, with a small hearth brush, or garden syringe, or watering engine, which will effectually destroy the insects.

'The quantity to be made use of is one ounce of tobacco to one gallon of water, with about two handfuls of elder. You may, however, make it as strong as you please, it being perfectly innocent to the plants.'

A strong decoction of tobacco, of elder, especially of the dwarf kind, of walnut leaves, lye of wood-ashes, solutions of pot ashes, or pearl ashes, would no doubt prove antidotes against ants as well as against other insects. Quicklime and soot, placed in their paths, is recommended by Forsyth as a remedy against ants.

Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

The splendid Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was closed yesterday evening. It was successful in every point. The visiters were numerous and highly respectable; and entire unanimity prevailed with regard to the magnificence of the collection of plants and flowers, the felicity of the arrangment, the taste and liberality of the contributors and managers, and the general beauty and usefulness of such a spectacle. We heard the acknowledgment from gentlemen of other cities, competent to decide, who wit-

nessed this exhibition, that the means of equalling it in richness and variety are not to be found elsewhere on this continent. It could not be prolonged beyond the second day, owing to the injury which many of the specimens might receive from the peculiar exposure, the fading of the boquets, and the want of further leisure by those gentlemen who superintended or otherwise officiated.—Particular credit is due to the professional florist, and the owners of the botanic gardens, whose zeal for the interests of botany and horticulture prompted them to make sacrifices, by no means inconsiderable, of convenience, time, and money.—That zeal, we confess, seems to carry with it its own reward, in the beauty, delicacy and value of the products to which it refers. We have often felt inclined to envy a musical composer of genius, in his moments of happy authorship, and when he hears his work well performed;—thus, too, we deem enviable the sensations of a practical botanist and florist, contemplating the objects of his skill and care, especially when the bright and curious variety happen to be arrayed and admired as they were yesterday in the Masonic Hall. The names of the liberal contributors of plants, flowers, fruit or esculent vegetables, to this exhibition, are Messrs M' Arren, D' Arras, Smith, Parker, Hibbert, Pierpont, Pepper, Chauncey, Clapier, Carr, D. and C. Landreth, Maupay, Longstreth, Pratt, Coxe.

We cite the following articles of the collection merely as specimens of what was most useful, rare, or *recherche*.

Dragon's-blood tree; date palm; arrow root; tea; coffee, in flower and fruit; cinnamon; pepper; banana; sugar cane; phormium tenax (New Zealand flax) affords the strongest vegetable fibre known; mahogany; mango; ficus elastica (affords the gum elastic, and is remarkable for the beauty of foliage); the cork tree; olive; species of encalyptus, melaleuca, leptospermum, metrosideros, banksia, from New Holland; numerous species of aloe, crassula, mesembryanthemum; the casuarina of the South Sea Islands; calceolarias and the gloxinia from the Andes; the strelitzia, phylicas, ericas, and the singular testudinaria, from the Cape of Good Hope; a great variety of cacti, among which those recently sent from Mexico, by Mr Poinsett, are very interesting. Plants of our own country conspicuous—yuccas, magnolia macrophylla, chamœrops, palmetto, and hystrix, azaleas, stewartia, dionœa, &c, styrax. Among tropical plants the beautiful pandanus odoratissimus, justicias, pothos lanceolatus, melastoma trinerva, carolinea princeps, correa alba, cookia punctata, ixora coccinea, laurus persea, maranta zebrina, myrtus tomentosa, and pimento, begonias, hedychium, thunbergia, ficus vestita, and benglalensis, pavetta, mimosas, &c.

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society have, on this occasion, accomplished not only the end of making known the treasures, taste, and liberality, which exist in this city and its vicinity, in their department, but that of an accession of colleagues anxious to minister directly to their laudable purposes. Indeed, we know not how men of adequate means could resist the temptation of becoming associates, when they saw so brilliant an earnest of the manifold good to be achieved. The friends or patrons of pure morals and refined feeling, do not all, perhaps, heed the degree in which merits of the kind would be promoted by the diffusion of a taste for botany, and generally by a wide-spread fondness for the pursuits and objects of horticulture. In contributing in any mode to those effects, we should regard ourselves as acting in the identical and proper direction of aid emulously lent to Bible, Tract, Education, or other societies of religious benevolence. We therefore wish, on every ground, that the motto of the Pennsylvania institution may truly be—*Florescet quotidie magis*, or in other words of Cicero, *gratia, auctoritate, beneficiis in urbe floret.*

We should not forget to add to this rapid and imperfect notice of the exhibition, that, though thousands of persons visited it and remained more or less time in the Hall, and the crowd was great in the evening, no one of the articles,—not a stem nor a floweret,—suffered the least injury from any hand or any attrition. This circumstance is only one of a number of examples which we could cite, of the spirit and habit of order which mark the population of Philadelphia.—*National Gazette.*

The Augusta Courier states that there are 3000 people in the Cherokee Territory, searching for gold; that if one party finds a large spot, it must keep it by its strength. At night parties collect by a pine-knot fire, over a bottle of whiskey, and play cards for the earnings of the day. The country presents a shocking scene of drunkenness, fighting, and gambling.

We hope no gold mines will ever be found in New England. Her wealth is derived from the soil, by a slower but surer process than gold mines afford—the PLOUGH. From her soil, diversified by hill and valley, ventilated by bracing and healthy breezes, fertilized by the kind influence of Heaven, and quickened by industry, tillage will derive gold; and 'the gold of that land is good,' where the farmer is industrious and persevering. Gazing at the full eared corn, the ample hay-cock, and matured orchard, the rural enthusiast may exclaim, in the oriental language—'*There* is bdellium and the onyx stone,' the sources of our wealth and splendor.

The extent to which porter brewing is carried in London, may be conceived by the dreadful accident which happened at the brew houses of Mr Henry Meux, in the parish of St Giles. In the month of October 1814, one of the large porter vats by some accident burst, when, from its enormous bulk, the porter rushed with such an impetuous current, that the adjoining streets resembled rivers that had burst their banks, and the surrounding houses were so instantly filled with this liquor that the inhabitants who had no means of escape were drowned as they sat at breakfast. The vat was nearly 100 feet in circumference, 36 feet over, 22½ feet in height, and contained 3556 barrels, or 128,016 gallons, and caused the death of eight persons by its bursting.

It is generally a custom with brewers to give entertainments in these immense vats when first built, and before being used; large parties are often entertained in them with a dinner or a ball; and it has a curious effect to look down on the party thus situated, which gives the idea of the Lilliputians having possessed themselves of the casks of the people of Brobdignag.

Superstition.—The old Romans sowed the seeds of Sweet Basil with maledictions and ill words, believing that the more it was cursed, the better it would prosper; and when they wished for a crop *they trod it down with their feet*, and prayed to their gods that it might not vegetate.

Large White Kidney Beans, sliced and stewed in milk, form a frequent and nutritious dish at the farm houses in Flanders.

Beets.—The Greeks held this root in great esteem, and it was their custom to offer it, on silver, to Apollo, in his temple at Delphos. They used also to eat the leaves in preference to lettuce, and observed the method of laying a small weight on the plant, to make it cabbage. The seed, says Pliny, has a strange and wonderful property above the rest, for it will not all come up in one year, but some in the first, others in the second, and the rest in the third year.

Spruce Beer.—To make spruce Beer, take 16 gallons of water, and boil half of it: let the other half be put cold into a barrel, and upon this pour boiling water; then add 16 lbs. of treacle or molasses, with a few table spoonfuls of the essence, stirring the whole well together; add half a pint of yeast, and keep it in a temperate heat, with the bung-hole open for two days, till the fermentation has abated.—Then bottle it, and it will be fit for use in ten days or a fortnight.

To remove spots or stains on linen.—The fumes of brimstone are useful in removing spots or stains in linen, &c; thus, if a red rose be held in the fumes of a brimstone match, the color will soon begin to change, and, at length the flower will become white. By the same process, fruit-stains or iron-moulds may be removed from linen or cotton cloths, if the spots be previously moistened with water.

There is a kind of grape, which grows spontaneously in many parts of New England, called *Frost-grape*, from the circumstance of its never coming to maturity till ripened by the frosts of autumn. Frost, also, not only converts mucilage into starch, but starch into saccharine matter.—Thus the freezing of potatoes gives them a sweet and sugary taste, probably by converting the starch which they contain into sugar.

[*Ed. N. E. Farmer.*]

Cleanliness promotes the Health of Trees.—The following is taken from London Mechanics' Register, of 1825 and from the result of the experiment, we infer that cleanliness is as salutary to vegetables as to animals, and that trees may be preserved by it from insects and the minute parasites which exhaust the juices of the plant, and thereby retard its growth.

'Experiment.—Two young beech trees, planted at the same time, in the same soil, at a small distance from each other, and equally healthy, were accurately measured; and, as soon as the buds began to swell, in the spring, the whole trunk of one of them was cleansed of its moss and dirt, by means of a brush and soft water. Afterwards it was washed with a brush and wet flannel twice or thrice every week, till about the middle of summer. In autumn, they were again measured, and the increase of the washed tree was found to exceed the other, nearly in the proportion of two to one.'

Asparagus is said to promote appetite but affords little nourishment. Dr James recommends it to be eaten at the beginning of dinner, when he tells us, it is grateful to the stomach. If eaten before dinner, it refreshes and opens the liver spleen, and kidneys, and puts the body in an agreeable state. Asparagus is considered to be of admirable service to those afflicted with the gravel, or who are scorbutic or dropsical. It is also of singular efficacy in disorders of the eyes; but is hurtful to such as labor under the gout, or have weak stomachs.

LIBRARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

[*Continued.*]

DISEASES OF HORSES.

STOMACH STAGGERS.

Bleed very largely; that cannot do harm, and in mad staggers is indispensable. Give a good dose of physic—*that* also cannot do harm, although in stomach staggers it cannot do much good, for it can scarcely find its way into the over distended stomach, and it certainly cannot find its way through it. Keeping the horse from all food will be a very proper proceeding whichever be the disease.

Some good judges have affirmed that a horse was never cured of stomach staggers. It was formerly a very difficult thing, but the *stomach pump* has done wonders in cases of poisoning in the human being, and, by means of a larger and somewhat altered pump, (which every veterinary surgeon, and we think, every large proprietor of horses, should have on his premises,) this enormous mass of food, may without difficulty be washed out.

If, however, we can say but little of the treatment of stomach staggers, we have much to say of its prevention. It attacks old horses oftener than others, and horses that have been hardly worked, or that have been worked for many hours without food. Let no farmer delude himself with the idea that it is contagious. If his horses have occasionally slight fits of the staggers, or if the disease carries off several of them, he may be assured that there is something wrong in his management. One horse may get at the corn bin, and cram himself to bursting; but if several are attacked, it is time for him to look about him. The cause will generally be found to be, too voracious feeding; too much food given at once, and perhaps without water, after hard work and long fasting. Nothing is lost by the habitual use of the nose bag, and a more equal division of the hours of labor and the times of feeding. Some careless and thoughtless people suffer their horses to go from morning to night without being fed, and then they wonder if sometimes the horses hang their heads, and droop, and cannot work. No horse should be worked more than four or five hours without being baited.

There is one consequence of this improper treatment, of which persons do not appear to be aware, although they suffer severely from it. A horse that has frequent half attacks of staggers very often goes blind. It is not the common blindness from cataract, but a peculiar glassy appearance of the eye. If the history of these blind horses could be told, it would be found that they had been subject to fits of drooping and dulness, and these produced by absurd management respecting labor and food.

Staggers have been known to occur when the animal is at grass; but this usually happens in poor, hard worked, half starved animals, and soon after they had been turned out, either in a rich pasture, or in a salt marsh, and in hot weather.

There are, however, few diseases of the horse that are not occasionally epidemic, or produced by some influence of the atmosphere, of the nature of which we are ignorant; and stomach staggers sometimes prevail in particular districts, where there is nothing remarkably wrong in the treatment of the horse. There is at that time something in the atmosphere which weakens the stomach, and disposes it to indigestion, and causes a little error in feeding to be dangerous, or produces a considerable disease under the common circumstances of feeding. When this is the case the proprietors of horses should be particularly on their guard, for in most of the horses which then die, the distended stomach will be observed, and will be the actual cause of death. It is very possible that, at certain seasons, some poisonous plants may prevail, or that the hay may not be so nutritive or digestible, and thus the stomach may be weakened. The farmer will weigh all these things in his mind, and act accordingly.

MAD STAGGERS.

Mad Staggers (inflammation of the brain, brain fever) can, as we have said, be at first with difficulty distinguished from the sleepy, or stomach-staggers, but after a while, the horse sudenly begins to heave at the flanks;—his nostrils expand;—his eyes unclose;—he has a wild and vacant stare, and delirium comes rapidly on. He dashes himself furiously about; there is no disposition to do mischief, but his motions are sudden and violent, and accompanied by perfect unconsciousness; and he becomes a terrifying and dangerous animal. This continues either until his former stupor returns, or he has literally worn himself out in frightful struggles.

There are only two diseases with which it can be confounded, and from both of them it is very readily distinguished, viz. colic and madness. In *colic* the horse rises and falls, but not with so much violence; he sometimes plunges, but he more often rolls himself about; he looks frequently at his flanks with an expression of pain, and he is conscious.

In *madness* there may be more or less violence; there is sometimes a determination to do mischief; and there is always consciousness.

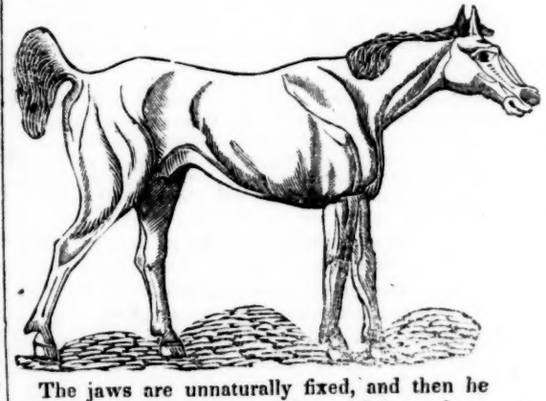
Over-exertion, when the horse is too fat or full of blood, or especially during hot weather, is a frequent cause of inflammation of the brain; but whatever will produce general fever, may be the cause of mad staggers.

The treatment adopted by the best practitioners is too often unsuccessful. The horse should be bled until he faints or drops; or if he be down, until he is evidently faint and weak. Both the neck-veins should be opened at once, and the fulness of the stream, or the quickness with which it is taken, is almost as important as the quantity. Physic should then be given. The purge that acts most quickly is the best, and that is the croton nut powdered *at the time*, and given *in a drink*, in the dose of a half drachm, and followed by smaller doses of ten grains each, every six hours, with plenty of injections of warm soap and water, until the bowels are well opened. If the croton is not at hand, aloes may be given, but dissolved in hot water—an ounce of aloes at the first dose, and, afterwards, a quarter of an ounce every four hours, until purging is produced. This being effected' those medicines should be given which have a tendency to lessen the force of the circulation, and, consequently, the determination of blood to the head. The most powerful of these are the foxglove, and tartar emetic, in doses of a drachm each, three or four times in the day. Hellebore should not be given on account of the previously too great determination of blood to the brain. The head should be blistered, but rowels and setons give useless pain, for the horse is either cured or dead before they perceptibly begin to act.

TETANUS, OR LOCKED-JAW.

The nerves proceed from the brain and spinal marrow, and convey the power of feeling and motion to the whole frame. This power may be best conceived by considering it as an influence proceeding from the brain to every part. In a state of health, it is regularly and uniformly distributed; but it is much affected by disease. It may rush on violently and without interruption, and we have cramp, and tetanus, or locked-jaw: or the stream may be rapid, but with considerable suspensions, and we have fits; or it may be quite suspended, and we have palsy.

Tetanus is one of the most dreadful and fatal diseases to which the horse is subject. It is called Locked-jaw, because the muscles of the jaw are earliest and most powerfully affected. Tetanus is a constant spasm of all the voluntary muscles, and particulary of the neck, the spine, and the head. It is generally slow and very treacherous in its attack. The horse for a day or two does not appear to be quite well; he does not feed as usual; partly chews his food and drops it; and gulps his water. The owner at length finds out that the motion of the jaws is considerably limited, and some saliva is drivelling from the mouth. If he try the mouth, he can open it only a very little way, or the jaws are perfectly and rigidly closed; and thus the only time in which the disease could have been successfully combated is lost. We have, therefore, given a cut of a horse laboring under this disease, which the reader will do well carefully to examine as we proceed with the symptoms, that he may be enabled to recognise it in its very earliest stage; and the moment he does recognise it, he will do well to apply for the very best advice he can get. Most of the peculiarities delineated in the cut will be sufficiently apparent before the jaws are locked, and while medicine can be administered with tolerable ease.



The jaws are unnaturally fixed, and then he observes that there is a stiffness of the neck; a difficulty in bringing the head round, and a prominence, and hardness, and unyieldingness of all the muscles of the neck; with an unusual protrusion of the head. It next occurs that the poor animal cannot bend his head. The retractor muscle is affected by spasm, and the eye is drawn into the socket—squinting outward—and the haw protruding over a portion of it. The nostril is expanded, the ear erect, and the countenance anxious;—the back and loins are stiff, and if he is turned in his stall, the whole body turns at once like an unbending piece of wood. The muscles of the belly are also affected by spasm, and he is *tucked up* (his belly contracted and drawn up) to a strange degree. The tail is erect, and constant-

ly quivering. The extremities are singularly fixed;—the hind-legs straddling;—the fore-legs projecting forward and outward (as some one has aptly described it) like the legs of a stool. The pulse at first not much affected, but soon becoming quick, and small, and irregular; the breathing more laborious as the disease proceeds; and the countenance wild and haggard, and expressive of extreme agony. The pain which attends the cramp of one limb will enable us to judge of that which must accompany universal spasm. If a person go near the horse, or touch him in the slightest way, although he may be unable to move, yet the sudden quickening of the pulse will tell what the animal feels and fears. So the disease goes on for nine or ten days, until the animal is exhausted by the expenditure of nervous energy, and the continuance of torture.

VALUABLE EXPERIMENTS,

To show the difference between Raw Corn and Corn Meal cooked, as feed for Hogs.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the American Farmer.

'Some two years ago, while I was confined to the fireside by a cold, I amused myself with several experiments to find the increase by weight of corn, rye, shorts, &c, by boiling and cooking, with a view to economising hog food. I soon became convinced, that wonderful effects might be easily produced; and though I then made a regular record of what I did, strange to tell, I have never till lately, attempted to put my theory into practice. I have had, since the first day of December, an actual experiment going on between raw corn, and meal made into good thick mush; two pigs, of about one hundred weight each, have been eating, seven pounds each, of raw corn, per twenty-four hours; and two others of near the same size have had exactly seven pounds of meal made into good mush, between them. These seven pounds of meal, cooked into the state of good stiff mush, weigh from 28 to 33 pounds. I weighed my pigs accurately, at beginning, and weighed again two days since, to mark the progress. The two eating fourteen pounds of corn per day, had increased seventeen pounds in sixteen days; the two eating seven pounds of cooked meal per day, had increased twentyfour pounds in the same time. Here is a saving of one half the corn. I shall carry them on till early in January, when I shall kill them.'

From the New York Farmer.

VITALITY OF SEEDS.

The principle of life imparts to all organized beings, whether vegetable or animal, the power of resisting, to a limited extent, the ordinary laws of matter. Men have sustained a temperature of 40 degrees below zero, and a heated atmosphere of 260°, without serious injury, while their bodies indicated, in these extremes, about the ordinary animal heat of 98, which never varied more than three or four degrees. It is well known that water freezes at 32, and boils at 212°. Humboldt saw fishes alive and in apparent health, in a temperature of 210. Plants have been found to grow in hot springs, and Foster saw flowers growing, in high perfection in one, the temperature of which was 210°. Mr Hunter ascertained that the heat of trees was always several degrees *above* that of the atmosphere when the atmospheric temperature was below 56°, but it was always several deg. *below* when the weather was warmer. The eggs of birds, while they retain the principle of life, indicate a temperature considerably above the surrounding medium. Some of the inferior animals, as reptiles and fishes, and many vegetables, seem to have their vital functions suspended, and to remain frozen or in a torpid state for a long time without injury. This tenacity of the vital principle is found also in seeds of many plants, which may remain buried for centuries, and afterwards grow, on being brought within the sphere of the germinating agents.

These facts in physiology, which I have abridged from No. 59 of the Library of Useful Knowledge, will account for many of the phenomena which meet our observation in the pursuits of husbandry. But I have introduced them here merely as prefatory of what I am about to state in regard to the alternations which take place in the growth of timber.

The farm which I occupy, with a considerable extent of the surrounding country, was within the memory of man, covered with a growth of pine. As this was cleared away, oaks, walnuts, wild cherry, chestnut, butternut, maple, &c, have sprung up with the new growth of pine. There is no evidence that any of these species of trees grew within a circle of miles, before the forest was felled, and the soil exposed to the influence of the sun. The land is unquestionably an alluvial formation of very ancient date. The question I would propound is this, were the seeds of this new growth deposited and covered by the waters or were they transported thither by animals? If by the former, they must have lain dormant, and retained the principle of life for centuries; and if we adopt the latter conclusion we can hardly resist the supposition, that their deposit has been of long continuance. In either case, it shows a remarkable tenacity of life in seeds. I have witnessed these alternations in forest trees in several instances, particularly in the county of Ulster, where in one instance the new growth consisted almost exclusively of walnut, and in another of chestnut. The seeds of these could not have been conveyed by the winds; and it is almost equally incredible that they could have been carried by animals.

B. J.

LAND TORTOISE.

The land tortoise is often domesticated, especially in gardens. We shall select the account of a tame tortoise, given by the Rev. Mr White, of Selborne, as a pleasing specimen of the manners of these animals in a state of captivity. This individual had been in possession of a lady for upwards of thirty years. It regularly retired below ground about the middle of November, and did not emerge till the middle of April. Its appetite was voracious in the middle of summer, but it ate very little in spring and autumn. It seemed greatly alarmed if surprised by a shower of rain during its peregrinations in search of food; and though its shell was so thick that it could scarcely have been injured by the wheel of a loaded cart, it discovered as much solicitude to avoid rain as a fine lady in her gayest attire shuffling away on the first sprinklings and making for some shelter. Whenever the old lady, its mistress, who usually waited on it, came in sight, it always hobbled with awkward alacrity towards its benefactress, though to strangers it appeared quite inattentive. It never stirred out after dark; often appeared abroad only for a few hours in the middle of the day;—and in wet days never came from its retreat. Though it loved warm weather, it carefully avoided the hot sun, and passed the more sultry hours under the shade of a large cabbage leaf, or amid the friendly shades of an asparagus bed. Towards autumn, however, he appeared anxious to improve the effect of the faint sunbeams, by getting under the reflection of a wall, and inclining its shell towards the sun. In scraping the ground to form its winter retreat, it dug with its fore feet and threw up the earth over its back with its hind feet; but the motion of its legs was so slow, as scarcely to be observed; and though it worked with great assiduity both night and day, it was more than a fortnight before it completed its inhumation.

How long an animal of this species may live, we cannot determine; but it is known at least, that their age may exceed a century. One of them was introduced into the garden of Lambeth palace in the time of the archbishop Laud, was living one hundred and twenty years afterwards, and died at last, rather from the neglect of the gardener, than from excessive age.

The land tortoise forms an excellent article of food though it is scarcely employed for that purpose except in Greece. The eggs however, are eaten very commonly in Italy.—*Edinburgh Enc.*

GROWTH AND MANUFACTURE OF SILK.

The report to Congress of the Committee on Agriculture, at their late session, on the growth and manufacture of silk in the United States, contains much valuable information, and deserves a perusal from every patriot. It was accompanied by a letter from Mr Du Ponceau proposing on the part of Mr D'Homergue to establish at Philadelphia a filature for reeling silk from the cocoons, and to give a course of necessary instruction during two seasons, and requires 40,000 dollars to pay expenses and compensate him for his services. Mr Du Ponceau says the sum is barely sufficient to obtain the necessary machines, buildings, &c, and allow a reasonable compensation for the services of Mr D'Homergue; and so confident is he of the benefits which will result to the country by the general culture of silk, that he offers his personal responsibility for the faithful application of the money. Mr Du Ponceau is a man whose 'reputation and responsibility are above suspicion.' We know not the provisions of the bill prepared by the committee, but presume they authorize the payment to Mr D'Homergue of the required sum, on the stipulated conditions. *Greenfield Gazette.*

Rock-Maple.—We learn by the Watchman, published at Woodstock, Vt. that the inhabitants of that village have recently, to improve the common, transplanted about a hundred rock-maple trees, to be enclosed with a suitable fence. These trees will not only be an ornament and shade, but they will afford a large supply of sugar. We believe in some parts of Vermont, rock-maple trees are set out on the sides of roads, with the double view that travellers may be occasionally screened from the sun, and to obtain from them annually a saccharine tribute.

Sting of a Wasp or Bee.—The following has been asserted to be a remedy for this painful sensation. Over the spot where the sting has entered apply the pipe of a key, press it for a minute or two, and the pain or swelling will disappear. The tincture of opium (laudanum,) immediately admitted is said to be a certain cure.—*American Farmer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1830.

In a 'Treatise on the Cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, &c, Abridged from the French of M. De La Brousse, By WILLIAM H. VERNON,' lately published by Hilliard, Gray, & Co. Boston, we have the following passage:—

'It is almost an unpardonable sin to sow or plant a piece of land covered with the mulberry of high growth; but it would be an act still more inexcusable to sow with grain, or any other produce, an orchard of these trees newly set. Though the ground be not wholly covered, and but partially shaded by these small trees, yet any grain, roots, or grass, would exhaust the soil, retard the activity of the sap, and obstruct the expansion of every part of the tree. Every proprietor who has attempted to take at the same time two full crops from the same land, has unwisely exhausted the soil, and finally diminished his income. By manuring well our fields, and requiring but one crop at a time, we shall make better harvests and receive a better rent.'

The translator gives his sanction to the foregoing sentiments, and observes, in a note, that 'the whole of this paragraph ought peculiarly to attract the notice of the farmers of our own country; for it is of general usage with them to take a crop of grain, of roots, or of grass, from their orchards. This custom, so inconsistent with sound reason, added to the careless treatment of their trees, is the cause of that infertility of which we hear them so often complain; and it also very materially affects the quality of the fruit. At Montreuil, a village of nearly twenty thousand inhabitants, all maintained by the cultivation of fruit for the supply of the city of Paris, a proprietor will not allow even a plant of lettuce to be grown near fruit trees. Every particle of the surface of the ground is there kept in a friable state to the full extent of the roots of the tree; a due proportion of manure is every year worked into the soil; the art of trimming is there perfectly understood and as perfectly practised; and there we never hear the barbarous assertion that the apple tree bears well only once in two or three years.'

DIGGING AND PLOUGHING AMONG ORCHARD TREES, &c.

Mr Loudon, the able conductor of the Gardener's Magazine, has published some extracts from his evidence, given at an investigation of the affairs of The London Horticultural Society, relative to the 'General Management and Plan of the Garden,' from which the following is selected:

'The orchard is the most valuable department in the garden; but even here there are hedges. A great error in the management has been, first sowing down the compartments containing the standard trees, with tap rooted plants; and next, breaking it up and planting it with exhausting plants, such as the potato. After the trees were planted, it ought never to have been once dug or cropped in any way; it ought merely to have been hoed to destroy weeds. All digging among fruit bearing trees is highly injurious to them, by preventing their roots from coming near the surface.'

This doctrine is not exactly in accordance with the recommendations of most writers who have given directions for the culture of fruit trees. It has been thought expedient to crop the ground on which orchard trees are planted, at least for several years, in order to defray the expense of hoeing and cultivating it. This may perhaps be done while the trees are small, or when fruit is not the principal object of culture; but as a general rule one crop at a time is enough.

Nicol, a famous Scotch Horticulturist, says 'It is proper to crop the ground among newly planted orchard trees for a few years, in order to defray the expense of hoeing and cultivating it, which should be done until the temporary plants are removed, and the whole be sowed down to grass. But it is by no means advisable to carry the system of cropping to such excess as is frequently done. If the bare expense of cultivating the ground and the rent be paid by such cropping, it would be considered enough. As the trees begin to produce fruit, begin also to relinquish cropping. When by their productions they defray all expenses, crop no longer. I consider these as being wholesome rules, both for the trees and their owners.'

Rule.—'Crop to within two feet of the trees the first year; a yard the second; four feet the third; and so on until finally relinquished; which of course would be against the eighth year, provided the trees were planted at thirty or forty feet apart, with early bearing sorts between. By this time, if the kinds have been well chosen, the temporary trees will be in full bearing, and will forthwith defray every necessary expense while they remain, or until the principal trees come into a bearing state, and it becomes necessary to remove them; after which the land should be sown down in grass. But until then, the ground should be properly cultivated, though not cropped close to the trees; and a moderate quantity of manure should be digged in every second and third season.'

☞ Since writing the above, we have received a judicious article from an esteemed friend, which will be found on the first page of this week's paper.

An Address delivered at the opening of the Charlestown Lyceum, January 5, 1830.—By TIMOTHY WALKER.

We were sometime since presented, by its author, with a pamphlet with the above title: but have been prevented by the number and pressure of our avocations from acknowledging the favor by a due notice of this useful and able production. The topics are chosen with judgment, enforced with perspicuity, energy and eloquence. Although a suitable address for such an occasion could not be expected to contain much novelty, without the introduction of matter not appropriate to the objects, which induced the assembling of the audience, it exhibits nothing trite nor trivial, and what ever is not new is

'Truth and nature to advantage dress'd
What oft was thought, but not so well express'd.'

The most favorable notice we can give of this address, will be by quoting some passages as specimens of the remainder. This we think will also be quite as fair as to make the article before us an apology for writing a treatise of our own on the same or similar topics after the manner of the most celebrated modern reviews.

'There appears' says, Mr Walker, 'to be one general effort now making, to promote the greatest information of the greatest number. I look upon this to be the trait which distinguishes the age in which it is our happiness to live, from every other which history reveals. Men have hitherto leagued themselves to destroy, to enslave their brethren—sometimes, as yonder heights can testify to set their brethren free;—now they are uniting to enlighten their brethren. And the prayers and benedictions of all good men must be with them in this cause.

'If knowledge be of all things most precious—and this I never heard that a human being doubted—then who would not labor in the field now before us. Here, truly, *the giver is more blessed than the receiver.* More blessed because he has to give; and still more blessed because he gains by giving. The man who gives money to another, diminishes his own store, because he must part with what he gives. But the man who gives knowledge to another, not only does not part with what he gives, but actually enlarges his own store. For in the very act and exercise of instructing others he learns something new. Yes, the treasures of the mind are capable of infinite diffusion, without draining their immortal treasury. Let this thought sweeten the task of the teacher in whatever sphere he labors. Other charity may sigh because it has no more to give, but intellectual charity shall never know exhaustion. I can think of nothing to which ideas may be likened. I was going to compare them to the rays of light; but these as they are reflected from object to object, are at length absorbed and lost,—whereas the same individual idea may circulate from nation to nation, and travel down from age to age, until millions have been gladdened by it, and yet suffer no diminution.

'How few persons are conscious of the power they have to inform others! Probably no two individuals were ever placed together, of whom one did not know some one thing of which the other was ignorant. Almost every individual might tell something new to almost every other. I believe this is literally true, and if so, let no one be kept back from the contribution of knowledge by diffidence of his ability to add to the common stock. We are too apt to think that great talents are indispensable for cooperation in the immense scheme of popular education. It is not so. Great talents indeed are never out of place; and they may labor in this vineyard with glorious success. But they are not indispensable. Useful knowledge is what we look for in Lyceums; not brilliancy nor wit; sparkling genius will avail us far less than unpolished common sense. Practical information is what the many want, such information as they can turn to useful account in the daily concerns of life. To furnish this at the cheapest possible rate, is what I understand to be the design of this, and all similar associations. And, I repeat it, let no man hold himself back, by comparing himself with others whom he deems more able than he is. I refer now to the contribution of intellectual aid.

'Lyceums do indeed make pecuniary demands; but they are trifling compared with the advantages to be purchased. And let it be observed that they are diminished in exact proportion as the numbers are increased. It costs no more to establish a weekly lecture for five hundred than it does for twenty. But in the one case the individual expense is only a twentyfifth part as much as in the other; and yet the benefit derived is precisely the same in both cases. This reduction of the pecuniary burthen is undoubtedly one of the strongest motives for forming societies. One man cannot afford alone to furnish himself with the means of instruction. He therefore unites with

several others, and then it is easily done. A weight which cannot be moved by a single hand, is hardly felt when many join to raise it. It is thus that the means of knowledge are brought home to the poor man's door.'

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS, &c, June 5, 1830.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the Exhibition of Fruits, &c, at the Hall on Saturday, June 5th, the following report was made by the Committee.

By Mr GEORGE THOMSON, from the garden of PETER C. BROOKS, Esq. Medford, a fine specimen of (to us) a new variety of Strawberry, called the Wellington. The three large berries exhibited were truly a rich sight; form similar to the pine, very large, and highly perfumed. As the label expressed they were not to be tasted, of the flavor we are unable to speak.—(These strawberries were forced.) We are informed that JOHN LEMIST, Esq. will shortly present some of this variety, raised in the open ground. We hope then to be able to speak more fully. By Mr D. HAGGERSTON, Charlestown, fine plants of Wilmot's Superb Strawberry. The fruit was well set, large and full, some of the berries nearly ripe, (had been forced partly.) It has been said this fine variety is not a sure setter, but the sample seems to speak otherwise. We think Mr H. bids fair to produce fruit equal to what has been told us in Europe of this fine variety. By Mr RUFUS HOWE, from the garden and nursery of S. DOWNER, Dorchester, fruit of the Early Virginia Pine, and Royal Scarlet Strawberries. The Early Virginia is a valuable Strawberry from the earliness of its ripening, being from eight to ten days earlier than most other varieties cultivated with us. The flavor and color partakes much of our wild Strawberries. We have good authority in considering it one of the parents of all our numerous fine varieties. The Royal Scarlet is considered one of our best varieties; the fruit was free from acid and very fine flavored, and is a sure and great bearer. (Both these varieties were raised in the open ground). By Mr ROBERT MANNING, of Salem, fruit of the Runnels Apple. A fair sized medium eating apple; of a dull green color with a little russet. This variety's chief value consists in its keeping, being in good eating till August and September, and have been in good preservation till the month of May of the second season, and can be raised in exposed situations, as its hardness when green, prevents its being pilfered by passers-by.

FLORICULTURE.—With regard to the exhibition of flowers, &c, the following Report was made by the Committee.

Agrostemma Flosencul or Ragged Robin, Var. of Columbine and Philadelphus Coronarius or Syringa, from R. How. Russian Felix Rose, Double and Single Scotch Roses, Dictamnus rubra, Hemerocallis lutea or yellow Day lily, Phlox Suaveolens and Spiræa, from J. WINSHIP. Rosa Preusault, Rosa de Meaux, single yellow Roses, two varieties of Pompone Roses, Damask and Four Seasons' Roses, from A. ASPINWALL. Moheke flora multiplice Rose, Lonicera sempervirens, or Trumpet Honeysuckle and Pæonia officinalis, from S. DOWNER. Native Plants from E. M. RICHARDS. Varieties of Geraniums, Pompone Rose, Fuchsia Gracilis, from D. HAGGERSTON. Double Pheasant Eyed Pink, from S. POND.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several communications are on file. We shall soon give a drawing and description of the true mode of training Grape Vines, on the Thomery plan, copied from the Transactions of the London Horticultural Society.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Stolen on Tuesday evening, June 1, from the front Garden of House No. 22, Franklin Place, a Flower Pot, containing a fine Noisette superb Cluster Rose Bush, five feet high, with fifty buds on the same. A reward of ten dollars will be given by the subscriber, for information of the thief or plant. JOSEPH P. BRADLEE.

June 11.

For Sale,

The well known FARM in Dover, occupied for the last fourteen years by the subscriber, containing about 200 acres, well located in a square, bounded on the south by Cochecho river, and on the east by Fresh creek, on which is a tide mill, with an apparatus for pounding and grinding plaster. The Buildings consist of a large two story Brick House, of 46 feet by 38, with a wing of 20 by 16, all well finished, adjoined to which is a shed 34 feet by 14, connecting the cider house 27 by 37, two stories, with one plastered room, where all the spinning and weaving is done for the family; two Barns, one of which is 100 feet by 42, with two wings of about 40 feet each, one employed as a stable, the other for a sheepfold, with a good yard well walled in; the other is a Stone Barn of 45 feet square, of 16 feet post, and will contain 60 tons of hay; a piggery of 50 feet by 30, with a cellar of 18 feet square under it, with boilers set to make soap, brew, and cook for swine. The fields are divided by permanent stone walls, and consist of one of 40 acres in front of the house, one of 17 on the East, one of 10 acres on the North, (principally orchard,) one of 15 Northeast, and one of 30 acres West of the house, with three pastures of 20 to 25 acres each.

The Farm has been gradually improving for the last ten years, and the two last has cut each year one hundred tons of hay, and 20 to 25 tons of thatch. It is one and a half miles from the village of Dover, which affords a good market. There has been planted some hundreds of Fruit Trees, principally Apple, many of which are grafted—with Pears, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quince trees, and many in bearing, with a small nursery.

The terms of sale may be known by applying to Major ANDREW PIERCE, of Dover, Mr SAMUEL LORD, of Portsmouth, or the subscriber on the premises.

June 11. WILLIAM FLAGG.

Ross's Garden Compound, for the Preservation of Peach Trees;

(Prepared and sold by Alexander Ross, No. 435, Strand, London,)

An infallible Preserver of Peach and other Fruit Trees from the destructive worm and insects, which in the Spring of the year attack the stem and destroy the vitality of the tree. By a proper application of this Compound, all insects will refuse to deposite their eggs in the bark, the tree will be preserved in vigorous health, and an abundant crop insured. In bottles of one quart, sufficient for dressing fifty trees, 75 cents; in bottles sufficient for one hundred trees, 1 dollar 50 cents.

Directions.—Remove the earth from the bottom of the stem towards the root, and with a paint brush apply the composition from thence nearly to the branches, then replace the earth. This may be repeated in the course of the summer.

By dipping some rags in this composition and fastening them among the branches of the tree, the Nectarines and Plums will be saved from the ravages of the stinging fly, and vermin generally will forsake the tree.

The following letter from the respectable firm of Malcolm & Co, Nurserymen, Kensington, near London, is an ample recommendation.

'*To Mr Alexander Ross, 435 Strand, London.*

'SIR—We have, for many years, applied your Garden Compound to peach and other young Fruit Trees, and have found it the best preserver yet known against the enemies of vegetation, and we shall always recommend it. Yours respectfully,

'MALCOLM & CO.

'*Kensington Nursery, March 24, 1828.*'

☞ This Composition is also used with success at the extensive orchard of Mrs Griffith, at Charlieshope, N. J.

For sale at the Seed Establishment of J. B. RUSSELL, No 52 North Market Street, Boston. June 11.

Agricultural Tools.

150 doz. Farwell's Scythes
20 doz. Searle's do.
50 doz. Scythe Snaiths;
300 doz. Smithfield Scythe Stones;
150 doz. Ames' backstrap Shovels;
30 doz. do. plain do. from No. 1 to 10;
20 doz. polished cast steel Shovels;
100 doz. patent Hay Forks, of all sizes;
Stetson's, Wright's, and Bisbee's Hoes; Goose Neck Hoes; Sickles, &c. for sale by LANE & READ,
Merchants' Row, near the Market House.

June 11. 3t

Sportsman.

The full blooded horse Sportsman will stand at B Taft's stable in Brighton, on Mondays and Tuesdays, until noon; at Brigham's in Westborough on Wednesdays; at Estabrooks' in Shrewsbury, on Thursday; and at Stockwell's in Worcester, on Fridays and Saturdays, until 2 o'clock of each week through the season. May 28.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel.		4 00	5 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.		102 00	108 00
Pearl, first sort,	"		120 00	130 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.		87	1 12
BEEF, mess,	barrel.			9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"		7 25	7 50
Cargo, No. 2,	"		6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.		10	13
CHEESE, new milk,	"		6	8
Skimmed milk,	"		2	3
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.		5 12	5 25
Genesee,	"		5 50	5 75
Rye, best,	"		3 62	3 87
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel.		53	55
Rye,	"		65	67
Barley,	"			67
Oats,	"		35	40
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.		8 00	8 50
HOPS, 1st quality.	"		14 00	15 00
LIME,	cask.		85	90
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.		3 75	4 00
PORK, clear,	barrel.		16 00	17 00
Navy, mess,	"		12 25	12 75
Cargo, No. 1,	"			12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.		1 75	
Orchard Grass,	"			3 00
Fowl Meadow,	"			4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"			3 00
Red Top (*northern,*)	"		62	75
Lucerne,	pound.		38	50
White Honeysuckle Clover,	"			33
Red Clover, (northern)	"		7	8
French Sugar Beet,	"			1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"		40	50
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"		20	30
Merino, three fourths washed,	"		35	40
Merino, half blood,	"		33	35
Merino, quarter washed,	"		30	33
Native, washed,	"		25	30
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"		40	45
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"		30	35
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"		33	35

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,

(Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	8	10
whole hogs,	"	5	6
VEAL,	"	3	7
MUTTON	"	4	12
POULTRY,	"	10	24
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	14
Lump, best,	"	14	17
EGGS,	dozen.	10	11
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.		85
Indian, retail,	"		80
POTATOS,	"		25
CIDER, [according to quality,]	barrel.	3 50	4 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—*Monday, June 7.*

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At market this day 215 Beef Cattle (unsold 7); 10 pair Working Oxen; 6 Cows and Calves; 835 Sheep and Lambs (unsold 145); 150 Swine.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle*—extra at $5 25 a 5 50; good $5 a 5 25; middling and thin (of which there was a large number) $4 25 a 4 75.

Working Oxen—dull, no sales noticed.

Cows and Calves—sales $25 a 30.

Sheep—sales of lots at $1 75, 1 88, 1 92, 2 25, and 2 50.

Swine—sales slow; probably in consequence of the extravagant price they were held at, about 20 only were sold, and those at retail, at 6 a 7 cents.

BOSTON VEGETABLE MARKET.—The stalls of Faneuil Hall Market are now abundantly supplied with the finest early vegetables, at the following prices:—Early Peas, $1,50 per bushel; Spinach, 37½ cents per bushel; early white Dutch Turnips, 17 cents per dozen; Cucumbers, long prickly and green Turkey, 12½ cents each; short prickly and early frame, 6¼ cents each; the stalks of Tart Rhubarb, 6¼ cents per lb. (the culture and use of this excellent vegetable are becoming more highly appreciated; one extensive garden in this vicinity has furnished for the market 1000 stalks per day, on some days this season;) green Gooseberries, for tarts, 10 cents per quart; old Potatoes, 25 cents per bushel; new white Portugal Onions, 6 cents per dozen; Asparagus, 6 cents per bunch; Cranberries, $2,00 per bushel; Lettuce, 2 cents per head; early Pine Apple Strawberries, $1,00 per quart; Apples, 4 to $5,00 per barrel.

MISCELLANIES

THE FAIR SEX.

When Eve brought *woe* to all mankind,
Old Adam called her *woman;*
But when she *woo'd* with love so kind,
He then pronounced it *woo-man;*
But now with folly and with pride,
Their husbands' pockets trimming,
The ladies are so full of *whims,*
That people call them *whim-men.*

Lon. N. M. Magazine.

COLD WATER.

O comfortable streams! With eager lips
And trembling hand the languid thirsty quaff
New life in you; fresh vigor fills their veins.
No warmer cups the rural ages knew;
None warmer sought the sires of human kind.
Happy in temperate peace! Their equal days
Felt not th' alternate fits of feverish mirth,
And sick dejection. Still serene and pleased,
They knew no pains but what the tender soul
With pleasure yields to, and would ne'er forget.
Blest with divine immunity from ails
Long centuries they lived; their only fate
Was ripe old age, and rather sleep than death.
Learn temperance, friends; and hear without disdain
The choice of water.

[*Extract from Armstrong.*]

TEA.

The following interesting account of the culture and preparation of tea, was elicited from Mr Majoribanks before the Committee of the British House of Commons on the subject of the Indian trade. Mr M. had been seventeen years in the service of the East India Company (of which he was lately chairman,) and a resident in China during the greater part of the time.

The black tea is grown and manufactured in the province of Fokien, with the exception of about one third of that sort called by us Bohea, which third part is produced in the northeastern corner of the province of Canton, in a district called Wo-Ping, which gives its name to the tea in question. The green tea is all grown in the provinces of Kiang-non, Kiang-si, and Che-Kiang, but chiefly in the two former. The tea plants of all these provinces are supposed to be of one species; the difference in the manufactured article arising from difference of soil, climate and manufacture. Green tea has been made in the district from whence the black tea comes, and *vice versa.* Some of the buds of the plant in Fokien are picked in the early part of the spring, before they have burst: those from Pekoe tea, the most valuable part of the plant; of which buds a small portion is mixed with the best parcels of Congo, to give them a flavor. Pekoe is also brought to Canton unmixed with other leaves.

The tea sent to Russia is said to be Pekoe, slightly adulterated by the mixture of other leaves. In the beginning of May the leaves are stripped off the plant; a new crop is then thrown out, and picked about six weeks afterwards, and a third crop about the end of the summer; the two first pickings are the best, and nearly equal in quality. The third crop of leaves yields tea of little strength and inferior flavor; hence the best crops are composed wholly of the choice leaves of the two first gatherings, with the small sprinkling of the buds of Pekoe. The inferior crops contain a larger share of the third pickings, and none of the Pekoe. The black tea in Fokien is said to be cultivated largely by cottagers in small plots of ground or gardens. The leaves are picked by the family and are immediately carried to market, where persons, whose business lies in that line, collect quantities of them, and manufacture them in part, that is, expose them to be dried by the wind under the shade, and afterwards to be further dried in a heated warehouse. The persons whom we call tea merchants, and the agents of the Hong merchants, come to the tea districts and purchase from the men before mentioned, quantities of the dried leaves of the first, second, and third gatherings, discriminating the leaves of young and old plants, of those grown in well known favorable spots, &c, &c. They then complete the drying process, according as it may be requisite, and employ women and children to select the hard, the best leaves, with more or less discrimination, according to the object of making very fine, middling, or common tea. The tea is made into parcels of from 100 to 600 chests each, with a distinctive name to each parcel, and conformity of quality, where the tea merchant acts honestly; hence those parcels of tea which under Chinese names, have proved in a series of years of excellent quality and similar characters, and which are greatly sought after at the London sales, are not the produce of any particular farm, but owe their character to the skill and good faith with which tea merchants or the Hong merchant's agents have executed their commission in selecting only superior parcels of leaves in the markets of Woo-y-shan. Green tea is brought from the three provinces above mentioned. Like the black tea, the different classes are formed by selecting the better from the inferior leaves after they have been dried, the light leaves separated by a winnowing machine from the heavier, from hyson skins; much of the skins of twanky are sold as hyson skins. Copper is never used in making green tea. The blooming appearance of hyson, gunpowder, &c, is said to arise from the effects of carefully roasting the leaves in vases placed over a fire, and by rubbing them against the sides of the vessel. In this process with the green teas much skill is requisite; and there is a class of persons who are hired by some of the tea merchants to superintend their respective manufactories. Bohea tea is composed partly of the lower grades of the Woo-y-shan tea, which has been left unsold after the departure of the last ships of the season, and partly of the tea grown in the district of Canton called Wo-Ping.

Mother Wit.—A countryman, about to alter his condition, appeared last week, before a magistrate to swear the affidavit required by the new Marriage Act, when, on its being read to him, he complained that he did not understand it. 'Not understand it,' said his worship, who was not overburdened with sense—'Not understand it; why you must be quite a fool.' 'No, I ben't quite,' said Clod, drily, 'but I be *very near one.*'

Efficient Militia.—A militia soldier in Rhode Island being blamed by his Captain for having no lock on his gun, tied a padlock to it.

SINGING CONDUCIVE TO HEALTH.

Many parents in encouraging the development of musical talents in their children, have no other view than to add to the number of their fashionable accomplishments and afford them a means of innocent solace and amusement. It was the opinion of Dr Rush, however, that singing is to young ladies, who by the customs of society are debarred from many other kinds of salubrious exercise, not only to be cultivated as an accomplishment, but as a means of preserving health. He particularly insists that vocal music should never be neglected in the education of a young lady; and states that besides its salutary operation in enabling her to soothe the cares of domestic life, and quiet sorrow by the united assistance of the sound and sentiment of a properly chosen song, it has a still more direct and important effect. 'I here introduce a fact,' remarks Dr Rush, 'which has been suggested to me by my profession, and that is, that the exercise of the organs of the breast by singing, contributes very much to defend them from those diseases to which the climate and other causes expose them. The Germans are seldom afflicted with consumptions, nor have I ever known but one instance of spitting blood among them. This, I believe, is in part occasioned by the strength which their lungs acquire by exercising them frequently in vocal music, for this constitutes an essential branch of their education. The music master of our academy has furnished me with an observation still more in favor of this opinion. He informed me that he had known several instances of persons who were strongly disposed to consumption, who were restored to health by the exercise of their lungs in singing.'

Hysteric Fits.—The usual remedies for hysteric or convulsive fits, are bleeding and antispasmodics, or such medicines as are calculated to overcome the cramps and convulsions which so severely exercise the unfortunate sufferer. For this there is a prompt and efficacious remedy, which we have never known to fail in the course of many years' experience. This remedy is TARTAR EMETIC. We dissolve eight or ten grains in a cup of cold water, and, when dissolved, give one fourth part every fifteen minutes, till the spasms cease, or vomiting takes place. In this case, the nausea of the stomach completely subdues the nervous power acting on the muscles.—*N. Y. Med. Inq.*

Pomological Magazine.

LOST,—the 23d number of the London Pomological Magazine, for September, 1829. Whoever has borrowed it, is requested to return it to Mr ROBERT MANNING, at Salem, or to the office of the New England Farmer.

May 28. 3t.

Wilmot's Superb Strawberry.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street,

Several roots of Wilmot's Superb Strawberry, in pots, one thrifty plant to a pot—price 12½ cts.—also a few pots with4 plants to each, in fine order, most of them being in flower, and many with the fruit set, 37½. May 7.

Fales' Hoes.

French & Emmons, No. 31, South Market-St. have just received a supply of J. & A. Fales' Patent Hoes.—Fire Brick and Slabs for furnaces constantly for sale.

April 2. 2m

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